

pushed two successive Austrian lines of defense. The first was a line of machine guns and small arms which poured in steadily from an underground passage which had been dug to within sixty feet of the Austrian front line. The Italian infantry advanced so rapidly that the Austrians were unable to continue to shell positions from which the Italians had advanced some time before. One of the surprises of the attack was the use made by the Italians of a new instrument by which large bombs were hurled with fearful effect. Some of these bombs were entanglements and pulverized trenches, then branches through which infantry and cavalry were able to pass freely.

### CADORNA IS PRAISED.

London Gives Him Credit for Capture of Gorizia.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.  
LONDON, Aug. 9. (Thursday).—The Italian generalissimo, General Cadorna, is being praised for the capture of Gorizia, which is the most important of the whole war, marked by patient courage and severe discipline. The capture of Gorizia is the most important of the whole war, marked by patient courage and severe discipline. The capture of Gorizia is the most important of the whole war, marked by patient courage and severe discipline.

### ITALY BIDS FOR MARINE.

Tax Exemption, Free Entry of Materials and Subsidies.

Rome, Aug. 9.—The Ministry today adopted the following measures designed to build up the national merchant marine and relieve shipping from the burden of high freight rates. Ships bought abroad within the next two years will be exempt from taxation for a period of three years; ships built in Italy during the same period will be exempt from taxation for four years; the materials for such ships will be permitted to enter free of duty, and subsidies will be granted on the hull and \$20 on machinery. Ships thus built will be liable to requisition by the Government for one year, and must remain under Italian registration for five years.

### BRITAIN PROTESTS FRYATT EXECUTION

Viscount Grey Tells Teutons It Was Judicial Murder of War Prisoner.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The Foreign Office made public today a letter of Viscount Grey, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to Irwin B. Laughlin, Charge d'Affaires of the American Embassy, requesting that Ambassador Gerard in Berlin convey to the German Government the British Government's desire to enter a formal protest against the execution of Capt. Fryatt of the British steamer *Thames* by the German authorities in Belgium.

Viscount Grey continues that from information in possession of the Government it cannot be doubted that the trial of Capt. Fryatt was conducted under circumstances calculated to cast "the gravest obliquity" on the authorities concerned. Citing the circumstances of the trial and the refusal of facilities to Ambassador Gerard, Viscount Grey says: "The execution of a British subject, a prisoner of war, by the German authorities, is a flagrant violation of the laws of nations and the usages of war."

Viscount Grey concludes by asking Ambassador Gerard to request the German Foreign Office to provide the full particulars of the proceedings. Replying in the House of Lords today to the suggestion of Mr. Balfour that the Government in reprisal for the execution of Capt. Fryatt, should confiscate all German property in this country and intern all Germans, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Minister with a portfolio, said that the Baron's suggestion was very different from some which had been heard, "that we should imitate the cruelty and persecution to which the Germans have resorted, which would be unworthy of this country and would be easily outdone by our enemies."

### PEACE DELEGATE SEES WILSON.

Expects Negotiations to Be Started in Fall or Winter.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Miss Emily G. Balch, the remaining American delegate to the neutral conference for continued mediation established by Henry Ford, conferred with President Wilson today and said that the President of the conference to arouse peace sentiment among the belligerent nations of Europe. She was not optimistic on the prospects for immediate peace, but said negotiations might be started this fall or winter.

### OOD LIVER OIL BUBBLE BREAKS

Newfoundland Dealers Face Loss of Millions Due to War.

St. Johns, N. F., Aug. 9.—Newfoundland dealers in ood liver oil estimate they must face a loss of about a million dollars in the market this year. When Germany last year purchased the Norwegian output of this product, the price of Newfoundland oil rose from 50 cents to \$2.50 a gallon. Expecting big profits this season, a large number of persons entered the business in this colony. Their hopes were dashed when the British and French Governments succeeded in obtaining this year's Norwegian output, forcing a 50 per cent. cut in a brief space.

### OFFICIAL REPORTS OF WAR'S PROGRESS

French Gain Trench North of Hem Woods in Somme Sector.

ARTILLERY IS ACTIVE

Thiaumont, Fleury, Vaux-le-Chapitre and Chenois Woods Are Bomarded.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—The official communication issued by the War Office tonight reads: North of the Somme we completely recaptured a trench north of the Hem wood where the enemy had taken foot. We took about fifty prisoners in the course of this action. Our progress continues in the region north of the Hem wood, where a spirited engagement occurred, the advantage being on our side.

On the right bank of the Meuse there was great artillery activity in the sectors of Thiaumont and Fleury and Vaux-le-Chapitre and Chenois woods. No infantry action took place. The day was relatively calm on the right bank of the Meuse.

The French plane which was reported to have been shot down at the morning communication was manned by Adjutant Baron and Emmenueil. The rest of the afternoon statement follows: North of the River Somme last night was marked by violent counter attacks on the part of the enemy against the positions conquered by us yesterday and the day before yesterday north of the Hem wood. These endeavors were broken by our fire. They cost the Germans heavy losses and they were repulsed on every point, where the enemy succeeded in recapturing one of our trenches. A French attack shortly afterward resulted in the recapture of a larger part of the lost ground. Our advance in the trenches still occupied by the enemy is being actively continued with hand grenades.

In the Hem wood and the river the Germans have been bombarded with heavy calibre shells the new French positions which we were occupying. In the region of Chaumes artillery fighting has continued on the Aves with intensity, particularly between Lihons and the Chaumes railway. Here the Germans attacked our line and at one point they penetrated to our advanced positions. An immediate counter attack with the bayonet drove them out.

On the right bank of the River Meuse there was fighting at night. Here the enemy gained a further footing, after numerous attacks which were repulsed by us. In the possession of the immediate outskirts of this work, which our artillery is now bombarding with energy. In the village of Fleury we have made some progress with hand grenades. An attack of the enemy upon the trenches in the Vaux-Chapitre wood has been repulsed after spirited fighting.

In the afternoon communication issued tonight follows: Our guns of all calibres successfully resumed this morning the destruction of German works in the region of Lismule.

Austrians Make Advance. LONDON, Aug. 9.—The British official statement issued tonight reads: Northwest of Pozieres the Austrians advanced our lines 200 yards on a front of 600 yards. Otherwise the day was quiet.

As a result of aeroplane cooperation with our artillery several enemy guns were destroyed and some magazines exploded. A train was set afire by bombs dropped from the air. Hostile aircraft have been most active, but obviously have been trying to avoid combat. Several enemy machines, however, have been damaged by our aeroplanes and infantry fire.

The afternoon statement follows: In the vicinity of Guillemont there has been no change since yesterday. North of Pozieres we made a further advance by bombing along the enemy's trenches, capturing twenty-five prisoners.

In the Ypres salient, between Belleward Lake and the Yser Canal, the German offensive continued. Last night from 10 o'clock to 12 midnight and discharged gas on a broad front. The gas had little effect. Some partial attacks were made by the enemy, who was not able to enter our lines.

The following official statement with regard to the operations in Egypt was issued today: Telegraphing at 8:45 o'clock last evening the commander in chief of Egyptian forces that our pursuit of the enemy in the Katia district continues. North and west the Turkish rear guard has been pressed back, while south the Imperial Camel Corps by a dashing attack drove them from their entrenchments. We captured more prisoners, and the enemy rear guard has now retired to about a line running north and south through Bir-labid, fifteen miles east of Katia.

Italians Pursuing Foe. Rome, Aug. 9.—The official statement of the War Office today says: This morning our troops entered the town of Gorizia.

Yesterday morning in the Gorizia area, the remaining Italian troops, our infantry completed occupation of the heights west of the town, driving out the last remaining hostile detachment. Trenches and dugouts were found full of the bodies of Austrian soldiers. The enemy, completely routed, had left large quantities of arms, ammunition and material.

At nightfall detachments of the Cavalry and Pavia brigades crossed the Somme and consolidated themselves on the left bank. A column of cavalry and bersaglieri cyclists promptly launched a pursuit of the enemy beyond the river. In the meantime our engineers were throwing new bridges across the river and repairing those damaged by the enemy. On the Carso plateau our troops repulsed the enemy's attack on the summit of Monte San Michele and captured more trenches in the neighborhood of the village of San Martino. Up to the present time we have taken about 10,000 prisoners. More are coming in. The exact quantity of material taken by us has not yet been ascertained, but it is very considerable.

On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) important French forces carried out repeated attacks in the Thiaumont-Fleury sector and in the Chapelle and mountain woods. Under the most severe losses from our fire and our bayonet attacks at various places the enemy was compelled to give way. The number of prisoners who have fallen into our hands has increased to about 350 men.

Front of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: In the northern sector of Courland we inflicted severe damage early this morning by our fire upon a large number of enemy torpedo boats, steamers and small sailing craft, thereby driving them away. Russian attempts to cross the river (Dniester) east of Friedrichstadt were frustrated.

Strong parties were repelled between Lakes Winslow and Naroc. In the Serev and Schischau fronts artillery fighting has become more active. Enemy attacks in the vicinity of Skrobova failed.

Front of Archduke Charles Francis: The number of prisoners taken south of Pozieres has reached 12 officers and 945 men.

South of the Dniester the allied (Teutonic) troops have been drawn back behind the Niznif-Tysmenitsia-Ottynia line.

Russians Continue Gains. PETROGRAD, via London, Aug. 9.—The official communication from General Headquarters issued this evening reads: Having crossed to the right bank of the Koprivka River, we repulsed the enemy and seized a series of heights in the region west of Velenoslo and southward as far as the bridge over the Dniester or the Niznif-Monastyrskaya railroad.

In retreating the enemy damaged the bridge. Here the enemy launched two counter attacks, which we repulsed. Then we assumed the offensive and took prisoners five officers and 414 men and captured one gun and a number of machine guns.

In the region of Tysmenitsia our advanced guards progressed westward in the direction of Stanislaw. The afternoon statement follows: In the region east of Svinibory our troops launched an attack and captured a portion of the enemy's trenches, taking 13 officers and 600 men prisoners.

On the River Koprivka the enemy was driven from his fortified position, and our troops captured the left bank of the river up to the point of its junction with the Dniester. South of the Dniester the troops of Gen. Lechitsky continued to push the enemy and drove them out of a series of villages and heights which they had occupied and reached the River Tlumach, a tributary of the Dniester. On the evening of the 6th our troops occupied the town of Tysmenitsia and a ridge of heights northeast as far as the right bank of the Dniester, and the right bank of the River Vorone to south of Tysmenitsia as far as Stokovohia.

In these battles the troops of Gen. Lechitsky took up to the 7th of August 38 officers and 1,490 men prisoners, including 10 officers and 3,500 Germans, 2,000 of whom were mentioned in the communication of August 8. They also captured five guns, including three of heavy calibre, machine guns, a number of limbers and some bomb mortars.

Caucasian Front: West of Gulmukhane we drove the Turks out of a commanding height, taking five officers, including a battalion commander, and 35 Askaris. We also captured some arms.

An attempt made by the Turks to advance in the region of Keg was repulsed. But after German troops having taken the offensive, drove out the enemy from his position and captured the village of Khosov, to the south of Keg.

Austrians Admit Withdrawal. VIENNA, via London, Aug. 9.—The official communication issued from general headquarters today reads: Italian Trenches: A few detachments of the enemy have reached the town of Gorizia.

Army of Archduke Charles Francis: In the region of Capuli, in Bukovina, the enemy was driven back northward. On the upper Pruth we captured the heights east of Warochta, out of which the enemy has been withdrawn to a prepared position westward.

Army of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: In Volhynia the Russians have been repulsed in their attack on the New Kaskova the enemy was driven back everywhere. On the enemy's sudden flight of the ground in front of our positions forms one great field of corpses.

FRANCE HONORS AMERICAN. Douglas MacMonagie Is Decorated With War Cross. PARIS, Aug. 9.—Douglas MacMonagie, a graduate of the University of California and now a member of the American Ambulance Corps, has been decorated with the War Cross.

### AUSTRALIANS MAKE MORE SOMME GAINS

Advance 200 Yards Near Pozieres While French Win Trench in Hem Wood.

SHELLS FIRE PERONNE

Germans Gain Still Further Hold on Thiaumont Redoubt at Verdun.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—British and French forces operating in the offensive in the Somme region made small advances today. Australian troops advanced 200 yards on a front of 600 yards northwest of Pozieres, according to the official communication tonight. The French, Paris announced, had captured a trench in the vicinity of Hem wood.

On the other hand the Berlin War Office asserts that an attack north of the Somme was repulsed with heavy losses to the attacking detachments and the capture of 400 British.

All accounts agree that the Germans made vigorous efforts throughout the day to retake the ground they have lost, but apparently without accomplishing their object.

Peronne, the town which is the immediate objective of the offensive, is in flames from a bombardment and the threat to destroy the place entirely, together with its fine collection of Italian Flemish paintings, its collection of medieval coins and precious objects and medals. It is considered doubtful whether the ancient Church of St. Jean can be saved.

Germans Still Gain Thiaumont. On the Verdun front the Germans early today succeeded in expelling the French from the greater portion of the Thiaumont wood, although they still clung to a small part of it and made some progress in the village of Fleury. Hard fighting still is in progress there.

The Germans penetrated the French lines between Fleury and the Chapelle railroad, but were expelled at the point of the bayonet.

Herin (via Saville wireless), Aug. 9.—"Correspondents on the western front describe the battle of the Somme as the most gigantic struggle which ever has taken place. The Overseas News Agency says: 'The battle of the Somme was a success. The Entente Allies were due to the fact that they attacked with forces ten times as great as the number of troops defending the position. But after German reserves and heavy artillery were brought up the advance was checked. Since July 20 the Entente Allies have captured 100,000 prisoners and thrown fresh troops into the fight. The correspondents agree that this is a mad and useless sacrifice.'

Tactical differences between the attacks at Verdun and on the Somme front are evident. Every German success won by Verdun shortens the line, in addition to extending the front. On the Somme front the French were thus compelled to make violent counter attacks, which caused them huge losses. The German offensive advances of the French and British have lengthened the attacking front. The advanced hostile detachments are shelled by the French from two and sometimes from three sides.

The correspondents are of the opinion that the Somme region was chosen for the attack because the French line of Amiens is behind the French front and also because the French and British lines join there."

FRENCH PRESS AHEAD. Carry Lines to Guillemont and Menace City on Three Sides.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—French forces operating along the Somme have captured the village of Guillemont, a strategic point on the former city from three sides. A despatch to *La Liberte*, dated North of France, describes the fighting as follows: "The intense bombardment going on on the Somme front has been diminished slightly north of the river in order to carry out a joint Franco-British attack. The French-British troops, not yet finished, has given satisfactory results. On the other hand, south of the Somme guns of all calibres continue unceasingly to batter the German positions of the enemy works and at the same time French long range guns are hindering greatly German retreating and are bombarding their methodical destruction of the principal railroad stations and causing heavy damage."

The latest combined offensive took place on the front of six miles, during which the French corps cleared the northeast part of the Hem wood of the last German remnants which had succeeded in holding the position there, and extended its progress further to the east in the direction of the Combles-Peronne Railroad. At the same time they captured a line of German trenches. The British were supported by French batteries and had the aid of a French regiment.

The combat was furious, particularly north of the village, near the road to Dinch, where the attackers encountered fierce resistance. Nevertheless, after six hours of hand to hand combat, the Allies succeeded in gaining the village. They made appreciable progress, reaching in the evening the first houses of the village, at the entrance of which, according to latest news, severe fighting is going on.

### Travelers should be careful of the water they drink.

Ask for  
White Rock  
water  
It is the same  
all over the world

### 26 CASUALTIES IN NEW ZEPPELIN RAID

From Seven to Ten Airships Drop 160 Bombs Over Wide Area in England.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—From seven to ten Zeppelins took part in an air raid early today, according to an official statement this afternoon. The Zeppelins were dropped in east coast counties, and twenty-three casualties resulted.

This statement says: The Kingdom was raided by Zeppelins this morning between 12.30 and 2.30 o'clock. The east and northeast coast was the main object of the raid. The attack was carried out by single ships or by pairs of ships. Independent observations of the raiders showed that numbers variously at between seven and ten.

"None of the airships ventured more than five miles inland, except in the extreme north. The attack seems to have been solely directed against towns situated on the coast. Indiscriminate destruction of property seems to have been the main object of the raid."

"Anti-aircraft guns came into action at four places and seem to have been successful in nearly every case in driving the raiders. One raider was pursued several miles to sea by a naval aeroplane."

"On the northeastern town the following casualties have been reported: One man died of shock, two women and three children were killed, and four men, five women and three children were injured. In another northeastern town one man, one woman and three boys were injured. The total damage amounts to four houses partly burned, numerous windows broken in several different towns and villages, fifty feet of railway torn up, one horse killed, and some lesser insignificant damage. The damage to the coast was the slightest military importance."

"About 100 high explosive bombs and more than sixty incendiary bombs have been dropped. The bombs were dropped in several places, as several were heard exploding on impact in the sea and others fell on waste land. None of the houses in the above figures. One raider landed in Scotland and flew over a sparsely populated district. Its bombs were dropped in fields and on hillsides."

FRENCH FLIERS FIRE TOWN. 200 Miles to Rothwell Covered in 205 Minutes.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—Flying in the darkness at the rate of nearly a mile a minute a French air squadron crossed the Vosges mountains and descended on the town of Rothwell, on the Neckar River, which was officially announced today.

The start was made at dusk. The distance of 200 miles was covered in three hours and twenty-two minutes (205 minutes). The bombardment caused a great fire and intense explosions.

ANDRE GODIN KILLED IN WAR. French Egyptologist and Poet Was Serving as a Private.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—Andre Godin, Egyptologist and poet, has been killed at the front. He was struck by an aerial torpedo as he was leaving a communication trench. He was serving as a private in the communications.

Mr. Godin's unpublished papers, the results of prolonged research, are to be edited by his fiancée, Mme. Berthe de Nyse, assisted by some of Godin's school friends.

### SAYS FRENCH ONLY TOY WITH GERMANS

Dr. F. W. Black of Red Cross Calls Verdun a Diversion to Aid Somme Fight.

Dr. Fred W. Black of Huntington, Pa., who returned on the steamship *Dante Alighieri* of the Compagnia Transatlantica Italiana yesterday after having spent several months with the American Red Cross at the Verdun front, said observers of the battlefield there believed the French were merely "playing with the Germans."

Through letters of introduction to high French authorities which Dr. Black obtained from a prominent surgeon when he left here eight months ago the physician was permitted to see actual fighting at Verdun, though not regularly affiliated with any relief organization. He was given the uniform of a Captain in the French Red Cross and was wounded while doing ambulance work.

From what he could see Dr. Black said, the object of the French at their present standstill seemed to be to keep the Germans from occupying the town, which they would not be withdrawn to the Somme front, rather than to inflict a decisive defeat. The French, in his opinion, were making the most of the situation, allowing the Germans occasionally to capture an unimportant village in order that they might be drawn into a disadvantageous position and mowed down by machine guns as they moved in massed formation.

French Kill Four for One. More Germans were killed than captured, he said. The French were killing four Germans for every one they captured. The French frequently allowed the attacking Germans to approach until they were within a few yards of the trenches before firing and Dr. Black was able to take snapshots at close range.

Later he visited the British front on the Somme. He said the British were not displaying as much dash in their attacks as the French and had in fact been reluctant to undertake the present drive until they were supplied with the request of the British themselves with a number of highly trained French officers. The latter are now directing the English operations, he declared.

Dr. Black was struck on the left thigh by a piece from an exploding shell and was unconscious for twenty-four hours after having been struck by another which exploded a few minutes later.

Also on the Dante Alighieri was Edward F. Black, 22 years old, of Fort Dodge, Ia., who had been pressed into service as a motor driver by the Italian Government, although he was an American citizen. When he went abroad with a ship of the Italian public at large ago he was accused by the Italian officers of being a deserter from the army and liable to service. He admitted that he was a deserter from the army, but his father and himself were native born Americans.

Impressed Nevertheless. Nevertheless, as he had no papers to prove his citizenship, he was forced under threats of imprisonment, he said, to drive a car near the Isonzo front. On February 22 his right arm was clipped by a bullet fired by an Austrian sniper high up on a peak. While he was in the hospital his case came to the notice of Roger Tiedeman, American Consul at Turin, who effected his release and secured him a passport.

Others among the passengers were the Rev. Vincent Bartuska of the Lithuanian Church of the Holy Cross at Mount Carmel, Pa., who investigated conditions among the conquered Lithuanians and said they had just enough food to get through the winter, and Major Arthur Lacey-Baker, formerly organist of Calvary Baptist Church, who warned all Americans to keep out of Switzerland because of the serious indignities to which men and women were subjected by officials in their zeal to maintain neutrality.

He said the *Dante Alighieri* brought 1,500 Italians in the steerage, an exceptionally heavy number of third class passengers for war times.

CRIPPLES' SCHOOLS OPEN. French War Carried On Through Aid of Americans.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—Justin Godart, Under Secretary of State for Sanitary Service, formally inaugurated today an expedition of cripples, brought largely through American effort, for the reeducation of mutilated French soldiers—men who have lost legs in the war.

The schools in which the men are to be taught are located at Neuilly-sur-Seine as a part of the Maison Blanche Hospital, where the Government has set aside a number of separate buildings for the training of armless and legless soldiers in new lines of usefulness.

The representatives of many countries assisted in the reeducation of the cripples, but the greater part of the aid came from the United States, the largest gift having been made by Edward T. Stotesbury of Philadelphia. Mr. Stotesbury subscribed \$75,000 for the schools.

### DERBY SAYS TEUTON INITIATIVE IS SPENT

Tells U. S. Correspondents Allies Have Been Having "A Jolly Good Time."

LONDON, Aug. 9.—"The Allies have been having a jolly good time since I saw you last," said the Earl of Derby, Under Secretary of War, in meeting the American correspondents today. Lord Derby discussed the present military situation frankly, but declined to make any prophecies beyond the assertion that he was convinced there was no possibility of the initiative again falling into the hands of the Germans.

"It is not a bit of use comparing the casualties on our front with the ground gained," continued Lord Derby. "As a whole, the problem must be considered from the standpoint of the effect on other fronts. In the first place, and in the number of Germans we are able to kill. We have prevented the sending of vast German forces to the eastern front, where the Russians are making such impressive progress, and it is indisputable that the latest offensive on the western front has relieved the pressure on Verdun."

"You will recall that last year the Germans, using their railways to the best advantage, sent reinforcements from one front to another with the utmost facility. They are not doing this now and will never be able to do it again."

"Every Austrian killed or captured must be replaced with a German. This process cannot continue forever. The pendulum, now stopped, will not again swing for the Germans. We are killing many Germans, and this work will eventually end them."

"It is foolish to belittle our own troops by belittling the Germans. Although they are no longer the 'top tigers' they once were, they are still a formidable force. For concentrated fury nothing in the war exceeded the fight our troops had with the Brandenburgers on the Somme front. 'Although I have no more information concerning the Russian victory than you read in the press, I am convinced that the operation is tremendously important, for you will notice that they are continuing to apply it until they have taken some of their big guns. Such a thing does not happen every day. 'We are applying pressure on all sides and will continue to apply it until the successful conclusion of the war.'"

DEUTSCHLAND'S DYE TO BRING \$70 POUND Some That Cost 10 Cents Before War Now Up to \$4.50—None for Open Sale.

Dyes brought to this country on the German submarine *Deutschland* are to be handed out to manufacturers here within the next few days, according to the distribution policy of the Government. The *Deutschland's* dye will be the product from the American consignment. None of it will be put on sale in the open market, for each of the distributors to the dyeing industry, to whom the few tons available are to be sold.

It is said that some of the dyes that sold at 10 cents a pound before the war are now selling for \$4.50 a pound. The *Deutschland's* dye will be appraised by the New York customs officials, they having had more experience in appraising materials than the Baltimore appraisers. Samples are now being shipped to this city. The remainder of the product is being released under bond in the form of export public auctions. Baltimore pending the decision of the appraisers.

There is little chance that the customs officials will find the dyes undervalued. The valuation must be based on the market price in Germany. It has not been learned what that price is, but it is known that the original figure has been multiplied many times since the war began. The purchasers of the dyes in this city say that this price has been substantially increased by the German and agrees with the valuation put on the shipment.

There are six distributors in New York who are to receive the dyes from the consignees for distribution to the trade. These are the Badische Company, H. A. Metz & Co., the Bayer Company, the Cassella Chemical Company, the Cassella Chemical Company, and the Berlin Aniline Company.

Priests Killed in Action. BERLIN (by wireless to Saville), Aug. 9.—Several priests were killed and the priest and other priests seriously wounded when the hospital at Gorizia was destroyed by Italian artillery, according to information received by the Overseas News Agency. The news agency says the hospital displayed the Red Cross flag.

British Building Many Ships. LONDON, Aug. 9.—Lloyd's Shipping Register shows that there were 440 merchant vessels, of a tonnage of 1,500,000 gross, under construction in the United Kingdom at the end of June.



We're talking to boys to-day!

Boys' blouses and shirts, 1581 were \$1.00 376 were \$1.05 1316 were \$1.50 65c now

Boys' bathing suits, 76 were \$2.00 98 were \$2.50 30 were \$3.50 \$1.55 now 62 were \$4.00 \$2.55 now

For fathers we might add that besides special values in straw hats and fixings there are many interesting things in men's suits, especially at \$20 and \$25.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY Broadway at 13th St. "The Four Corners" Fifth Ave. at 41st St. Broadway at Warren



The sign of a convenient location. Large open space, suitable for executive offices or show rooms. Particularly light and airy.

WHITMELL TALIAFERRO AGENT 258 Broadway

SAZONOFF REMOVAL RESENTED. British and French Ambassadors See "Map at Entente."

BERLIN, via wireless to Saville, Aug. 9.—According to advices from Petrograd, by way of Stockholm, the retirement of Sergius Sazonoff from the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs led to strained relations between Premier Sturmer and Sir George Buchanan, the British Ambassador.

After Sazonoff's dismissal, the advices state, the British Ambassador paid an ostentatious visit to M. Sazonoff at the Finnish resort where he was recuperating. Neither Ambassador nor the French Ambassador is said, has seen Premier Sturmer since M. Sazonoff's retirement, which is attributed to his pronounced Anglophobia and the two Ambassadors are said as speaking openly and bitterly about the "Map to the Entente" involved.

Safety Bureau Favored. WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—A bill to create a bureau of labor safety in the Department of Labor was reported favorably today by the Senate Committee on Education and Labor. The proposed bureau would investigate and report on all safety plans and devices of all kinds except those relating to railway operation, which a committee amendment provides should be left to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

### Are You Insuring Yourself?

Of course you believe in insurance. You would not think of doing without fire insurance or life insurance. But what about your business funds? Are you underwriting this risk yourself? Suppose your cashier defaults—such things are happening every day—who will make good the loss?

Right now this misfortune may be imminent. Why run such a risk? Fidelity bonds cost little, and the bond of

### American Surety Co. of New York

furnishes absolute assurance of prompt reimbursement! Ask us about it, before it is too late! General Offices—100 Broadway Telephone Rector 9525. Brooklyn Branch—189 Montague St. Telephone Main 1150

Known throughout the country. Distinctive address: "100 Broadway." Superior Office. Marble and mahogany finish. Perfect light and air. Moderate rent. 40 Branch Offices and over 13,000 Agencies in the United States. Private Wire Service to Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Chicago Offices.

Big Brooklyn Training Movement. The movement to enroll 10,000 Brooklyn boys for military training, which is backed by Herman A. Metz, William H. Chubb, Mrs. H. Edward Freiler and other prominent Brooklyn residents, was launched with appropriate military ceremonies yesterday at the Fort Hamilton camp for boys. Borough President Founds headed the reviewing delegation, which included Capt. Charles E. Kilbourne, U. S. A., representing Major-General Wood.

British Steamer Newburn Sunk. LONDON, Aug. 9.—The British steamer *Newburn* of 3,554 tons, has been sunk by a submarine, Lloyd's shipping agency announced today. The crew was landed.

British Airmen Near Brussels. LONDON, Aug. 9.—British naval aeroplanes reached the vicinity of Brussels in an air raid, the War Office announced today. Eight bombs were dropped on an airship shed near the city.